- Additional areas of high risk are coastal / tidal areas, esp. overdeveloped areas w/ paved over wetlands
- Albemarle-Pamlico Peninsula is at particular risk
- All - if sea rises, sea rises . Lowest Barrier islands obviously affected the most.
- All coastal areas will be affected
- All estuaries are threatened by a rising sea level.
- all low lying areas are at equal risk, its not like a hurricane that strikes only certain areas, the water will fill basins equally as it rises
- All of our coast is at risk. The barrier islands will eventually be under water totally. Mother nature always takes back her own. People can build on the coast and she will take it back. The gated communities are a joke because they will be destroyed along with the rest of the coast.
- All will be affected equally and most of Beaufort County will be under water should the seas rise six feet.
- Although a 90 min drive to Ft. Macon State Park, my home is 25 ft above sea level and the creek that is the border of my property works its way into the Neuse River. The people who built expensive homes and businesses on sandbars, barrier islands, are looking to me to cover the cost when their property is inevitably washed away. My personal opinion is that if you build on a temporary sandbar, you and whoever financed you accept the risk and the knowledge that the day will come when you are gone.
- Any sea level rise is the result of natural climate cycles and not human industrial global warming impacts.
- As sea levels rise, clearly the water will impact property all along the estuaries and shorelines. The extent of the impact is dependent on a wide variety of factors. It should be remembered that ecosystems, water systems, and ariable land will transition through the changing sea levels and the impacts will vary with the systems affected.
- As stated in #3, there may be some temporal effect to some of these areas, but there will not likely be a long term effect.
- Barrier Islands are a natural feature that shift and move - they will continue to do so. Consequently, the islands themselves will most likely be minimally impacted through the slow rise in sea levels caused by melting ice packs. The structures on those islands are another matter as are the coastal lowlands.
- Barrier islands face possible collapse over time. Mainland facing high risk is associated with sound-side property.
- Barrier islands will become decimated over time, but over an even longer time they will re-emerge as the sandy bars that have existed on the coast for thousands of years. Some Mainland areas will be affected equally, however the land that is flooded will remain flooded.
- Basically I'd classify everywhere along the coast with an elevation less than 1m above current sea level and no 'dams' of higher ground between it and the sea as potentially highest risk areas, assuming the ~1m sea level rise by 2100 is an accurate estimate. I have seen it discussed on a number of sites doing science-based climate change investigations, but I don't think there is a clear consensus yet. I would not want to guess, I'd want to see what the elevations in these areas are using the digital elevation from floodplain mapping lidar and some of the other coastal lidar datasets. That's not the only parameter to consider, obviously, but if you want a very quick way of doing a preliminary assessment, that is one way to do it. You could load the lidar dems into HAZUS and set it to run a coastal flooding model using the estimated sea level rise too.
- Between now and 2100, if my expectation is right, we will see between a 1-3 foot rise. This is not enough, even at spring tides, to flood anybody's house in SE NC. However, a regular risk of high tide combined with a big wind tide up downeast could cause some areas to become less habitable. A high tide combined with significant rain could cause increased flooding in many coastal areas, and obvi tropical storm surge will be enhanced significantly. I think the barrier islands will be okay because the dunes will adjust. The barrier islands may be lower and skinnier, and there may be more intermittent inlets like Corncake, Drum, etc. Of course, that would not be entirely caused by the rising sea levels...the current trend of maintaining some inlets while allowing others to shoal up is creating more intermittent inlets and increasing the chance of yet others opening or re-opening during a major storm. I will say this: we need windmills on the coast and better fishery management. I think that on the 89-year time frame, coastal urban sprawl and associated non-point-source pollution is a bigger threat than sea level rise, at least in NC.
- But how is 'risk' defined. Is this just about the likelihood of sea level rise, or the probability (risk) of harmful impacts to the natural environment (e.g., saltwater intrustion into freshwater systems) and/or to human populations in coastal communities (e.g., increased flooding, contaminated water supply wells)...? Defining terms is critical in a survey like this.